unpatentable over Shi in view of Wagner (U.S. Patent No. 6,085,224). Applicant respectfully traverses the rejections of claims 1-15.

Rejections Based Upon 35 U.S.C. §102(b)

With respect to independent claims 1, 7, 8, 13 and 14, the cited art is simply not directed to the same issues as the current application. Unlike Applicant's claimed subject matter, Shi is directed at maintaining a secure connection between a client and a server by providing the client with a cookie that is transmitted in conjunction with file requests. In other words, Shi is not concerned with "unmodifiable" cookies because the unique ID of Shi's cookie needs to match the host login ID. Thus, a modification of the cookie by the client makes the cookie inoperable by breaking the security link. In contrast, the present application prevents the user from modifying a cookie.

Further, Shi transmits two cookies rather than one from the server to the client, neither of which can be characterized as including state information. The first cookie contains a "URL identified by the HTTP request" (col. 3, lines 27-28) and the second cookie contains a "unique identifier [] generated for the authenticated user and used as a pointer to the credentials database" (col. 3, lines 37-39).

Therefore, there is nothing in Shi that either teaches or suggests that Shi's cookie is "unmodifiable." Shi does not anticipate the presently claimed invention because he does not teach the elements of "transmitting an unmodifiable cookie" or "storing the unmodifiable cookie." In fact as mentioned above, Shi replaces a first cookie with a second cookie, an action which is most certainly a modification.

In order to describe the "unmodifiable" nature of Applicant's cookie, Applicant's Specification includes several examples of techniques that can be employed to guarantee this aspect of the claims. For example, one technique involves using an encryption code know only to the web browser (¶32). Another disclosed technique employs public and provate cookie files (¶36). In short, unlike the current application, Shi neither teaches nor suggests an unmodifiable cookie containing state information.

With respect to claims 3 and 9, Shi does not teach or suggest storing **a single cookie in two different files**, a public file and a private file. Rather, Shi is directed to the storage of a multiple files, some of which are protected by Web server security and some protected by DFS

security. For example, Shi refers to "both the documents stored on the server local directory (protected by Web server security) and DFS (protected by DFS security)" (col. 2, lines 8-10). In other words, Shi is describing multiple documents rather than a single document. Further, Shi describes the problem of a user being prompted for a userid and a password every time "there is a switch from DFS document to web server document, and vice versa" (col. 2, lines 34-36). Clearly, Shi is talking about at least two different documents.

With respect to claims 4 and 10, the Office Action mischaracterizes performing a path check as "checking the public cookie file for a matching unmodifiable cookie." As mentioned above, Shi does not maintain two copies of a single file. Further, performing a path check typically involves an attempt to access a particular file rather than any attempt to "match" files.

With respect to claims 5 and 11, the same rationale applies as stated above in conjunction with claims 4 and 10.

Rejections Based Upon 35 U.S.C. §103(a)

With respect to claims 6 and 12, Wagner is directed at refreshing a public cookie by sending HTML files from a server to update an area within a previously transmitted page or, in other words, updating the cookie because **an area within the previously transmitted page has been modified**. This cannot be characterized as "updating the public cookie file to reflect the **unmodifiable cookies** found in the private cookie file." Obviously, Wagner is only updating the public cookie, when that which he is copying has been modified.

In addition, in order to reject a claim based upon 35 U.S.C. §103(a), there must be some motivation to combine the references. "[T]o enhance the enterprise environment to take advantage of scalability, file availability and security features of DFS" is a recitation of an advantage rather than a motivation.
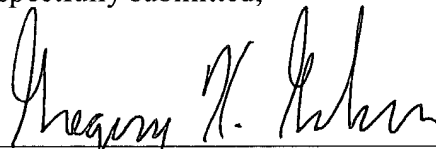
CONCLUSION

In order to reject a claimed invention under §102(b), the cited reference must teach every aspect of the claimed invention either explicitly or impliedly. (M.P.E.P. §706.02). To establish *prima facie* obviousness of a claimed invention under §10c(a), all the claim limitations must be taught or suggested by the prior art. (M.P.E.P., §2143,03, citing *in re Royka*, 490 F.2d 981; 180 U.S.P.Q. 580 (CCPA 1974)). In addition, "**All words in a claim must be considered** in judging

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the patentability of that claim against prior art." (*Id.*, citing *In re Wilson*, 424 F.2d 1382, 1385; 165 U.S.P.Q. 494, 496 (CCPA 1970); *emphasis added*).

Since, Shi does not teach or suggest aspects, described above, of the Applicant's claimed subject matter, Applicant respectfully requests withdrawal of the §102(b) and §103(a) rejections of claim 1, 7, 8, 13 and 14. In addition to the reasons stated above, claims 2-6, 9-12 and 15 are allowable as being dependent upon allowable base claims and Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of these rejections and allowance or these claims as well. Thus, allowance of the claims is respectfully submitted.

It is respectfully submitted that all issues and rejections have been adequately addressed and that pending claims 1-15 are allowable and that the case should be advanced to issuance. If the Examiner has any questions or wishes to discuss the claims, the Examiner is encouraged to call the undersigned at the telephone number indicated below.

Respectfully submitted,

Date: June 28, 2004

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